

Wheeling Daily Intelligencer

VOLUME 8.

WHEELING, VA., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1859.

NUMBER 62.

BUSINESS CARDS.

RICHARDSON & CALDWELL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Office North-East corner Monroe and Fourth Streets
ap15-1y

ALFRED HUGHES, M. D.
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.
Office and residence at the corner of Fourth and
Quincy streets, below the First Presbyterian Church.
Office Hours—Morning, from 7 to 9
Evening, " 1 to 8

SAM'L P. WHEELER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 150 FOURTH STREET,
WHEELING, VA.
ap15-1y

J. BOON M'LUKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WHEELING, VA.
Office North-East corner of Monroe and
Fourth Streets, opposite the Court House.
N. B. Will practice in the Federal Courts of this and the
adjacent counties. Particular attention will be given to
a collection of claims.

PENDLETON & MELVIN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office, Over the Bank of Wheeling,
WHEELING, VA.
Attend regularly the Superior and Inferior Courts of
this, Hancock and Ohio counties. nov5-1y

R. B. McLain & Co.,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
72 Main street, Centre Wheeling.
Having just a new and complete assortment of
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, PATENT
MEDICINES, &c., &c., are prepared to furnish cash
customers with anything in their line, on the most reasonable
terms.

GEO. K. WHEAT,
(LATE WHEAT & CHAPLIN.)
No. 26 MONROE STREET, WHEELING,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FANCY GOODS.
COMBS, BUTTONS, BRUSHES, THREADS, HATS, CAPS,
Suits & Drawers, Hosiery & Gloves, Cutlery, Clocks,
Jewelry, Perfumery, Patent Medicine, Paper,
School and Blank Books, Stationery,
Looking Glasses, &c., &c.

J. C. HARBOUR,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
CARPETS, RUGS, OIL CLOTHS,
Wall Paper, Curtain Materials,
And Upholstery Ware of Every Description,
NO. 143 MAIN STREET,
WHEELING, VA.
ap15-1y

BAKER & WRIGHT,
Wholesale Dealers in
TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGARS,
No. 58 Main Street,
WHEELING, VA.
ap15-1y

S. AVERY,
Wholesale and Retail
Hat and Cap Manufacturer,
No. 146 MAIN STREET,
WHEELING, VA.
Has on hand the largest and best assortment of hats
and caps of all qualities and sizes. jan1

GEORGE B. WICKHAM,
AUCTIONEER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 180 Market Square,
WHEELING, VA.
SALES of Dry Goods every evening; Furniture, &c. every
Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at 8 o'clock A. M.
Sales of Real Estate promptly attended to. jan2-1y

P. C. HILDRETH & BRO.,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENCY
NO. 53 MAIN STREET,
WHEELING, VA.
For the sale of:
Norway Nail Rod, Zinc Washboards, Galval Iron,
Cotton, Window Glass, Sheet Iron,
Nails, Putty, Paper, Wire,
Steel, Bonnet Boards, Zinc,
Asph., Wrapping Paper, Sheet Copper,
Spirits, Soda Bells, &c., &c., &c.

A. C. GOOD & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Drugs, Medicines,
Paints, Oils,
Dyestuffs, Perfumery,
Patent Medicines, &c., &c.
CORNER MAIN AND MONROE STREETS,
WHEELING, VA.
We are constantly receiving additions to our already
complete stock, and are prepared to execute orders upon
the most favorable terms. Cash and Prompt Sale Month
bargains will find it greatly to their advantage to give us a
call before purchasing elsewhere. We guarantee all prices
as represented. jan14

GEO. W. JOHNSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Ware,
No. 179 Market Square,
WHEELING, VA.
A. WAYS on hand a large assortment of the above ware
at particular attention given to Job Work of Every de-
scription, such as Condensers and Valves for Houses, Cop-
per Pipes made to order on short notice. Sheet Iron work
promptly. Steam Boat work, Mill work, Elevators,
Cups for Mills and Thrashing Machines. A large assort-
ment of Japanese Ware, Stoves, Castings and Hollow Ware.
Glass Lamps, the best Lamps for burning kerosene or waste
oil ever invented. Brass and Copper Kettles of all sizes,
always on hand. I am prepared to fill all orders for the
above on the most accommodating terms. jan14

T. SWEENEY & SON,
(SUCCESSORS TO SWEENEY & HILL.)
MANUFACTURERS OF
FLINT GLASSWARE,
China, Queensware, Lamps, Girandoles,
Table Cutlery, &c., &c.
No. 65, MAIN STREET,
WHEELING, VA.
EDMUND P. ZANE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Commissioner in Chancery,
Office, Corner of Monroe and Fourth Streets,
WHEELING, VA.
Will practice in the Courts of the adjoining counties
and give particular attention to the collection of
debts. jan14

THE INTELLIGENCER.

Important Political Document.

AUTHORITATIVE EXPOSITION OF THE POSITION OF
EDWARD BATES ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Freedom the Rule—Slavery the Exception.

(From the St. Louis Evening News, Nov. 8th.)

Some of the Opposition papers of Missouri (the St. Joseph West among them) while admitting the indecency of private citizens, who suppose themselves candidates for the Presidency, thrusting their opinions on all questions unasked, on the contrary, nevertheless appear to think that the case of Edward Bates is an exception. They claim that Mr. Bates stands so prominently before the country as a possible candidate for the Presidency, and that the anxiety of Massachusetts is so great to declare in favor of him, if his views on the Slave Question are acceptable to them, that Mr. Bates ought to make public his views on that one subject at least. Otherwise, many citizens, after committing themselves to his support, might find themselves in a false position.

There will be no occasion for any citizen ever feeling any embarrassment on Mr. Bates' account. He is not a candidate for the Presidency, and will not seem, by publishing letters unasked, and on even the most trifling occasion, to be courting attention to his views.

But if Mr. Bates should be made a candidate by the authoritative voice of his country, he will obtain no vote upon false pretences. He will stand upon no juggle, like the Cincinnati Platform, with its ambiguous and double readings. The country will know his position on all questions, manifestly as in letters of living light. Till then, Mr. Bates' views of Slavery will not probably be more formally set forth.

But as the Evening News, several months ago, presented the name of Mr. Bates as the favorite of the St. Louis Oppositionists for the Presidency, it is reasonably to be supposed that we had sufficient knowledge of his opinions, on this and other subjects, to justify the nomination of him. It may be that we know enough of his views, even now, to satisfy the more important querists in the matter. The following are what we are sure will be found to be the views of Edward Bates on the Slavery Question:

Mr. Bates does not believe that "African Slavery is the corner-stone of Liberty." He does not believe that African Slavery is a beneficial institution, either in a social, political, or religious sense. Not in a social sense, because it sets at naught the family relation, and separates man and wife, parents and children, at the caprice, or on the necessities of owners; not in a political sense, because it is productive of discord between nations that tolerate it, and nations that do not, and because it is liable to panics, commotions, insurrections and massacres; and has ended often in bloody revolutions; not in a religious sense, because it shuts the mind against knowledge, makes the word of God a sealed book to the Slave, and gives his body to the service of a human master, whereas the body of every created being should be freely given to the service of God.

ITS EXTENSION UNCONSTITUTIONAL EXCEPT BY AFFIRMATIVE LEGISLATION.

Because Mr. Bates does not believe that slavery is a beneficial institution, either in a social, political, or religious sense, he is unalterably opposed to its extension in the Territories already free. Mr. Bates, in his political creed, is a Henry Clay Whig; and Mr. Clay declared that his "right arm should drop from his shoulder before he would vote to extend slavery over one foot of territory already free." Mr. Bates heartily endorses that sentiment and holds to that creed.

Mr. Bates does not believe that the Constitution, by its proper vigor carries slavery into all the Territories that may be acquired by the United States. He believes that freedom is the rule, and slavery the exception. He does not believe that slavery can exist in a territory acquired by the Government of the United States, except by the positive law of Congress. That positive law Mr. Bates would not be in favor of passing, because for reasons already given, he is opposed to the extension of slavery into territory already free.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN SLAVE AND OTHER PROPERTY COVEAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

If it be held that this exclusion of Slave property from Territory "acquired by the common blood and treasure of the Union," establishes an invidious distinction between two sections of the Union—that it denies to the South rights that are freely given to the North—Mr. Bates denies emphatically, that it has any such effect. The distinction complained of is coeval with the Government. It is no new thing—no modern hardship—in fact no hardship at all. The localizing of slavery—the prohibition of its emigrating and establishing itself in Free Territory, was embodied in the compact of the Union, at its beginning. But for this limitation the Slave States got far more than an equivalent in being allowed in the National Congress and in Presidential elections three votes for every five slaves. Slaves do not vote, but their masters vote for them. The votes of two men in the South count as much as the votes of five men in the Free States.

CITIZENS OF NEW YORK POSSESSING RIGHT OF PROPERTY NOT HELD BY A VIRGINIAN.

Why should this be so? If slaves are only property, as the Southern man will say, why should not the Northern man's property vote also. It is all only property. When the slaveholder is disposed to complain, therefore that a distinction is made against him—that he can't go into the common Territory of the country and take his property, the citizens of the free State can reply: "It is not property like my property that you wish to take, but it is property that rates, it property that gives you two and a half votes to my one—it is property that makes me inferior to you, in our relations to the Federal Government, and that is not fair when we come to occupy what has been bought by 'the common blood and treasure of the Union.'"

This distinction between free property and slave property is, as before stated, as old as the Constitution itself. If there were no Territories at all, the same distinction would exist. A citizen of New York can remove his domicile to the State of Ohio and carry all his property with him and hold it. A citizen of Virginia cannot remove to the State of Ohio and carry all his property with him and hold it. He can't do it now. He couldn't do it ten years ago, nor twenty years ago, nor at any time since Ohio existed as a State of the Union. Why is this so? Does not the Constitution prevail equally over all the Union? Does not the very lan-

THE INTELLIGENCER.

Important Political Document.

AUTHORITATIVE EXPOSITION OF THE POSITION OF
EDWARD BATES ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Freedom the Rule—Slavery the Exception.

(From the St. Louis Evening News, Nov. 8th.)

Some of the Opposition papers of Missouri (the St. Joseph West among them) while admitting the indecency of private citizens, who suppose themselves candidates for the Presidency, thrusting their opinions on all questions unasked, on the contrary, nevertheless appear to think that the case of Edward Bates is an exception. They claim that Mr. Bates stands so prominently before the country as a possible candidate for the Presidency, and that the anxiety of Massachusetts is so great to declare in favor of him, if his views on the Slave Question are acceptable to them, that Mr. Bates ought to make public his views on that one subject at least. Otherwise, many citizens, after committing themselves to his support, might find themselves in a false position.

There will be no occasion for any citizen ever feeling any embarrassment on Mr. Bates' account. He is not a candidate for the Presidency, and will not seem, by publishing letters unasked, and on even the most trifling occasion, to be courting attention to his views.

But if Mr. Bates should be made a candidate by the authoritative voice of his country, he will obtain no vote upon false pretences. He will stand upon no juggle, like the Cincinnati Platform, with its ambiguous and double readings. The country will know his position on all questions, manifestly as in letters of living light. Till then, Mr. Bates' views of Slavery will not probably be more formally set forth.

But as the Evening News, several months ago, presented the name of Mr. Bates as the favorite of the St. Louis Oppositionists for the Presidency, it is reasonably to be supposed that we had sufficient knowledge of his opinions, on this and other subjects, to justify the nomination of him. It may be that we know enough of his views, even now, to satisfy the more important querists in the matter. The following are what we are sure will be found to be the views of Edward Bates on the Slavery Question:

Mr. Bates does not believe that "African Slavery is the corner-stone of Liberty." He does not believe that African Slavery is a beneficial institution, either in a social, political, or religious sense. Not in a social sense, because it sets at naught the family relation, and separates man and wife, parents and children, at the caprice, or on the necessities of owners; not in a political sense, because it is productive of discord between nations that tolerate it, and nations that do not, and because it is liable to panics, commotions, insurrections and massacres; and has ended often in bloody revolutions; not in a religious sense, because it shuts the mind against knowledge, makes the word of God a sealed book to the Slave, and gives his body to the service of a human master, whereas the body of every created being should be freely given to the service of God.

ITS EXTENSION UNCONSTITUTIONAL EXCEPT BY AFFIRMATIVE LEGISLATION.

Because Mr. Bates does not believe that slavery is a beneficial institution, either in a social, political, or religious sense, he is unalterably opposed to its extension in the Territories already free. Mr. Bates, in his political creed, is a Henry Clay Whig; and Mr. Clay declared that his "right arm should drop from his shoulder before he would vote to extend slavery over one foot of territory already free." Mr. Bates heartily endorses that sentiment and holds to that creed.

Mr. Bates does not believe that the Constitution, by its proper vigor carries slavery into all the Territories that may be acquired by the United States. He believes that freedom is the rule, and slavery the exception. He does not believe that slavery can exist in a territory acquired by the Government of the United States, except by the positive law of Congress. That positive law Mr. Bates would not be in favor of passing, because for reasons already given, he is opposed to the extension of slavery into territory already free.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN SLAVE AND OTHER PROPERTY COVEAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

If it be held that this exclusion of Slave property from Territory "acquired by the common blood and treasure of the Union," establishes an invidious distinction between two sections of the Union—that it denies to the South rights that are freely given to the North—Mr. Bates denies emphatically, that it has any such effect. The distinction complained of is coeval with the Government. It is no new thing—no modern hardship—in fact no hardship at all. The localizing of slavery—the prohibition of its emigrating and establishing itself in Free Territory, was embodied in the compact of the Union, at its beginning. But for this limitation the Slave States got far more than an equivalent in being allowed in the National Congress and in Presidential elections three votes for every five slaves. Slaves do not vote, but their masters vote for them. The votes of two men in the South count as much as the votes of five men in the Free States.

CITIZENS OF NEW YORK POSSESSING RIGHT OF PROPERTY NOT HELD BY A VIRGINIAN.

Why should this be so? If slaves are only property, as the Southern man will say, why should not the Northern man's property vote also. It is all only property. When the slaveholder is disposed to complain, therefore that a distinction is made against him—that he can't go into the common Territory of the country and take his property, the citizens of the free State can reply: "It is not property like my property that you wish to take, but it is property that rates, it property that gives you two and a half votes to my one—it is property that makes me inferior to you, in our relations to the Federal Government, and that is not fair when we come to occupy what has been bought by 'the common blood and treasure of the Union.'"

This distinction between free property and slave property is, as before stated, as old as the Constitution itself. If there were no Territories at all, the same distinction would exist. A citizen of New York can remove his domicile to the State of Ohio and carry all his property with him and hold it. A citizen of Virginia cannot remove to the State of Ohio and carry all his property with him and hold it. He can't do it now. He couldn't do it ten years ago, nor twenty years ago, nor at any time since Ohio existed as a State of the Union. Why is this so? Does not the Constitution prevail equally over all the Union? Does not the very lan-

THE INTELLIGENCER.

Important Political Document.

AUTHORITATIVE EXPOSITION OF THE POSITION OF
EDWARD BATES ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Freedom the Rule—Slavery the Exception.

(From the St. Louis Evening News, Nov. 8th.)

Some of the Opposition papers of Missouri (the St. Joseph West among them) while admitting the indecency of private citizens, who suppose themselves candidates for the Presidency, thrusting their opinions on all questions unasked, on the contrary, nevertheless appear to think that the case of Edward Bates is an exception. They claim that Mr. Bates stands so prominently before the country as a possible candidate for the Presidency, and that the anxiety of Massachusetts is so great to declare in favor of him, if his views on the Slave Question are acceptable to them, that Mr. Bates ought to make public his views on that one subject at least. Otherwise, many citizens, after committing themselves to his support, might find themselves in a false position.

There will be no occasion for any citizen ever feeling any embarrassment on Mr. Bates' account. He is not a candidate for the Presidency, and will not seem, by publishing letters unasked, and on even the most trifling occasion, to be courting attention to his views.

But if Mr. Bates should be made a candidate by the authoritative voice of his country, he will obtain no vote upon false pretences. He will stand upon no juggle, like the Cincinnati Platform, with its ambiguous and double readings. The country will know his position on all questions, manifestly as in letters of living light. Till then, Mr. Bates' views of Slavery will not probably be more formally set forth.

But as the Evening News, several months ago, presented the name of Mr. Bates as the favorite of the St. Louis Oppositionists for the Presidency, it is reasonably to be supposed that we had sufficient knowledge of his opinions, on this and other subjects, to justify the nomination of him. It may be that we know enough of his views, even now, to satisfy the more important querists in the matter. The following are what we are sure will be found to be the views of Edward Bates on the Slavery Question:

Mr. Bates does not believe that "African Slavery is the corner-stone of Liberty." He does not believe that African Slavery is a beneficial institution, either in a social, political, or religious sense. Not in a social sense, because it sets at naught the family relation, and separates man and wife, parents and children, at the caprice, or on the necessities of owners; not in a political sense, because it is productive of discord between nations that tolerate it, and nations that do not, and because it is liable to panics, commotions, insurrections and massacres; and has ended often in bloody revolutions; not in a religious sense, because it shuts the mind against knowledge, makes the word of God a sealed book to the Slave, and gives his body to the service of a human master, whereas the body of every created being should be freely given to the service of God.

ITS EXTENSION UNCONSTITUTIONAL EXCEPT BY AFFIRMATIVE LEGISLATION.

Because Mr. Bates does not believe that slavery is a beneficial institution, either in a social, political, or religious sense, he is unalterably opposed to its extension in the Territories already free. Mr. Bates, in his political creed, is a Henry Clay Whig; and Mr. Clay declared that his "right arm should drop from his shoulder before he would vote to extend slavery over one foot of territory already free." Mr. Bates heartily endorses that sentiment and holds to that creed.

Mr. Bates does not believe that the Constitution, by its proper vigor carries slavery into all the Territories that may be acquired by the United States. He believes that freedom is the rule, and slavery the exception. He does not believe that slavery can exist in a territory acquired by the Government of the United States, except by the positive law of Congress. That positive law Mr. Bates would not be in favor of passing, because for reasons already given, he is opposed to the extension of slavery into territory already free.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN SLAVE AND OTHER PROPERTY COVEAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

If it be held that this exclusion of Slave property from Territory "acquired by the common blood and treasure of the Union," establishes an invidious distinction between two sections of the Union—that it denies to the South rights that are freely given to the North—Mr. Bates denies emphatically, that it has any such effect. The distinction complained of is coeval with the Government. It is no new thing—no modern hardship—in fact no hardship at all. The localizing of slavery—the prohibition of its emigrating and establishing itself in Free Territory, was embodied in the compact of the Union, at its beginning. But for this limitation the Slave States got far more than an equivalent in being allowed in the National Congress and in Presidential elections three votes for every five slaves. Slaves do not vote, but their masters vote for them. The votes of two men in the South count as much as the votes of five men in the Free States.

CITIZENS OF NEW YORK POSSESSING RIGHT OF PROPERTY NOT HELD BY A VIRGINIAN.

Why should this be so? If slaves are only property, as the Southern man will say, why should not the Northern man's property vote also. It is all only property. When the slaveholder is disposed to complain, therefore that a distinction is made against him—that he can't go into the common Territory of the country and take his property, the citizens of the free State can reply: "It is not property like my property that you wish to take, but it is property that rates, it property that gives you two and a half votes to my one—it is property that makes me inferior to you, in our relations to the Federal Government, and that is not fair when we come to occupy what has been bought by 'the common blood and treasure of the Union.'"

This distinction between free property and slave property is, as before stated, as old as the Constitution itself. If there were no Territories at all, the same distinction would exist. A citizen of New York can remove his domicile to the State of Ohio and carry all his property with him and hold it. A citizen of Virginia cannot remove to the State of Ohio and carry all his property with him and hold it. He can't do it now. He couldn't do it ten years ago, nor twenty years ago, nor at any time since Ohio existed as a State of the Union. Why is this so? Does not the Constitution prevail equally over all the Union? Does not the very lan-

THE INTELLIGENCER.

Important Political Document.

AUTHORITATIVE EXPOSITION OF THE POSITION OF
EDWARD BATES ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Freedom the Rule—Slavery the Exception.

(From the St. Louis Evening News, Nov. 8th.)

Some of the Opposition papers of Missouri (the St. Joseph West among them) while admitting the indecency of private citizens, who suppose themselves candidates for the Presidency, thrusting their opinions on all questions unasked, on the contrary, nevertheless appear to think that the case of Edward Bates is an exception. They claim that Mr. Bates stands so prominently before the country as a possible candidate for the Presidency, and that the anxiety of Massachusetts is so great to declare in favor of him, if his views on the Slave Question are acceptable to them, that Mr. Bates ought to make public his views on that one subject at least. Otherwise, many citizens, after committing themselves to his support, might find themselves in a false position.

There will be no occasion for any citizen ever feeling any embarrassment on Mr. Bates' account. He is not a candidate for the Presidency, and will not seem, by publishing letters unasked, and on even the most trifling occasion, to be courting attention to his views.

But if Mr. Bates should be made a candidate by the authoritative voice of his country, he will obtain no vote upon false pretences. He will stand upon no juggle, like the Cincinnati Platform, with its ambiguous and double readings. The country will know his position on all questions, manifestly as in letters of living light. Till then, Mr. Bates' views of Slavery will not probably be more formally set forth.

But as the Evening News, several months ago, presented the name of Mr. Bates as the favorite of the St. Louis Oppositionists for the Presidency, it is reasonably to be supposed that we had sufficient knowledge of his opinions, on this and other subjects, to justify the nomination of him. It may be that we know enough of his views, even now, to satisfy the more important querists in the matter. The following are what we are sure will be found to be the views of Edward Bates on the Slavery Question:

Mr. Bates does not believe that "African Slavery is the corner-stone of Liberty." He does not believe that African Slavery is a beneficial institution, either in a social, political, or religious sense. Not in a social sense, because it sets at naught the family relation, and separates man and wife, parents and children, at the caprice, or on the necessities of owners; not in a political sense, because it is productive of discord between nations that tolerate it, and nations that do not, and because it is liable to panics, commotions, insurrections and massacres; and has ended often in bloody revolutions; not in a religious sense, because it shuts the mind against knowledge, makes the word of God a sealed book to the Slave, and gives his body to the service of a human master, whereas the body of every created being should be freely given to the service of God.

ITS EXTENSION UNCONSTITUTIONAL EXCEPT BY AFFIRMATIVE LEGISLATION.

Because Mr. Bates does not believe that slavery is a beneficial institution, either in a social, political, or religious sense, he is unalterably opposed to its extension in the Territories already free. Mr. Bates, in his political creed, is a Henry Clay Whig; and Mr. Clay declared that his "right arm should drop from his shoulder before he would vote to extend slavery over one foot of territory already free." Mr. Bates heartily endorses that sentiment and holds to that creed.

Mr. Bates does not believe that the Constitution, by its proper vigor carries slavery into all the Territories that may be acquired by the United States. He believes that freedom is the rule, and slavery the exception. He does not believe that slavery can exist in a territory acquired by the Government of the United States, except by the positive law of Congress. That positive law Mr. Bates would not be in favor of passing, because for reasons already given, he is opposed to the extension of slavery into territory already free.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN SLAVE AND OTHER PROPERTY COVEAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

If it be held that this exclusion of Slave property from Territory "acquired by the common blood and treasure of the Union," establishes an invidious distinction between two sections of the Union—that it denies to the South rights that are freely given to the North—Mr. Bates denies emphatically, that it has any such effect. The distinction complained of is coeval with the Government. It is no new thing—no modern hardship—in fact no hardship at all. The localizing of slavery—the prohibition of its emigrating and establishing itself in Free Territory, was embodied in the compact of the Union, at its beginning. But for this limitation the Slave States got far more than an equivalent in being allowed in the National Congress and in Presidential elections three votes for every five slaves. Slaves do not vote, but their masters vote for them. The votes of two men in the South count as much as the votes of five men in the Free States.

CITIZENS OF NEW YORK POSSESSING RIGHT OF PROPERTY NOT HELD BY A VIRGINIAN.

Why should this be so? If slaves are only property, as the Southern man will say, why should not the Northern man's property vote also. It is all only property. When the slaveholder is disposed to complain, therefore that a distinction is made against him—that he can't go into the common Territory of the country and take his property, the citizens of the free State can reply: "It is not property like my property that you wish to take, but it is property that rates, it property that gives you two and a half votes to my one—it is property that makes me inferior to you, in our relations to the Federal Government, and that is not fair when we come to occupy what has been bought by 'the common blood and treasure of the Union.'"

This distinction between free property and slave property is, as before stated, as old as the Constitution itself. If there were no Territories at all, the same distinction would exist. A citizen of New York can remove his domicile to the State of Ohio and carry all his property with him and hold it. A citizen of Virginia cannot remove to the State of Ohio and carry all his property with him and hold it. He can't do it now. He couldn't do it ten years ago, nor twenty years ago, nor at any time since Ohio existed as a State of the Union. Why is this so? Does not the Constitution prevail equally over all the Union? Does not the very lan-

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

It is a fact that, at some period, every member of the human family is subject to disease or disturbance of the bodily functions; but, with the aid of a good tonic and the exercise of plain common sense, they may be able to regulate the system so as to secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired effect, the free course to pursue is certainly that which will produce a natural state of things as the law of health and vitality.

For this purpose, Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation bearing his name, which is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried, for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels, and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus, by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Acidity, and all other Biliary Complaints, arising from morbid action of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c., these Bitters have no equal.

Diarrhea, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent than any other, and which may be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind; why then use an article known to be infallible? All nations have their Bitters, as a preventive of disease and strengthener of the system in general; and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific principles which have tended to prove the value of this great preparation in the realm of medical science.

For Persons in Advanced Years, who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution, and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and need only be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is needed to impart temporary strength, and enable her to sustain her duties with vigor to the system.

For all cases of debility, and before so doing, should ask their physician, who, if he be acquainted with the value of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America, and Germany.

For sale by LAUGHLINS & BUSHFIELD, Agents, Wheeling, Va.

ROSE'S WHISKY.

Agent for F. GOULE'S JAPANESE BITTERS.

The N. Y. Paper Warehouse ON THE DELAWARE PLAN.

For the sale of the entire stock of FINE BOOKS, in our own stock from the best Mills in the country, by an entire new process, using patented machinery, exclusively our own. Bill Head Paper, two, four, six or more in the sheet. Patent Book and common Bill Cap and Blank Book Papers, ruled and of the ruling unsurpassed; at a small advance in price from the market, and ready to deliver on short notice. For Dealers and Stationers, goods in their own wrapper stamped (device furnished) with extra charge. Will exchange on consignment, or for the sale of their own wrapper stamp (device furnished) with extra charge. Will exchange on consignment, or for the sale of their own wrapper stamp (device furnished) with extra charge.

C. E. STIFEL, Manufacturer of Tin & Sheet Iron Ware and DEALER IN

HOUSEFURNISHING HARDWARE.

For the sale of the entire stock of FINE BOOKS, in our own stock from the best Mills in the country, by an entire new process, using patented machinery, exclusively our own. Bill Head Paper, two, four, six or more in the sheet. Patent Book and common Bill Cap and Blank Book Papers, ruled and of the ruling unsurpassed; at a small advance in price from the market, and ready to deliver on short notice. For Dealers and Stationers, goods in their own wrapper stamped (device furnished) with extra charge. Will exchange on consignment, or for the sale of their own wrapper stamp (device furnished) with extra charge.

For the sale of the entire stock of FINE BOOKS, in our own stock from the best Mills in the country, by an entire new process, using patented machinery, exclusively our own. Bill Head Paper, two, four, six or more in the sheet. Patent Book and common Bill Cap and Blank Book Papers, ruled and of the ruling unsurpassed; at a small advance in price from the market, and ready to deliver on short notice. For Dealers and Stationers, goods in their own wrapper stamped (device furnished) with extra charge. Will exchange on consignment, or for the sale of their own wrapper stamp (device furnished) with extra charge.

INSURANCE.

TO THOSE WHO WISH TO BE INSURED AGAINST ALL CONTINGENCIES.

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Cash Capital (every dollar paid in) \$1,000,000
Contingent Fund (over) 500,000
The largest Cash Capital for the amount of risk any office in the United States.

The Insurance Company of the Valley, VIRGINIA.

Cash Capital (paid in) \$300,000
Much the largest Cash Capital of any office chartered by this State.